

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O. B. BRANCH,

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING!

A Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings will be held in Raleigh, on TUESDAY the 11th day of July, 1855. Ample preparations will be made in the way of barbecue and refreshments; and distinguished and able speakers will be present and address the people.

Democrats, anti-Know Nothings, and the people generally are invited to attend.

M. A. BLEDSOE,

Pres. Wake Dem. Club.

A. D. TOMBRO, Secretary.

There will be a Democratic meeting at Stirling's Depot, in Johnston County, on Thursday, the 19th instant. Speeches will be delivered by L. R. Sanders, B. H. Tomlinson, Esqs., and others.

Mr. Shepard—Internal Improvements—the Revenue Law, &c.

We learn that Mr. Shepard, the dark-lantern candidate for Congress in this District, is endeavoring to make capital out of the revenue law passed by the last Legislature, and by opposing and denouncing Internal Improvements. We do not see what a candidate for Congress has to do with such subjects; but Mr. Shepard has brought them forward as his issues, and we therefore refer to them, as we have Mr. Branch has done, by way of protest and explanation.

Mr. Shepard, we learn, charges that Mr. Graves, Mr. Dobbin, the "Standard" newspaper, and others, deserted Democratic doctrine in 1848 when they advocated the Central Railroad and other schemes of Internal Improvement; that the Raleigh and Gaston Road has cost the State an immense sum of money; that the present high taxes are the result of an improper and extravagant system of improvements, maintaining that the State ought to have no connection with internal improvements; that the revenue law was passed by a Democratic Legislature; and that he has been right all along with reference to these matters, and those who differ with him, wrong. If these declarations of opinion be true, why has Mr. Shepard been so long silent? Why this sudden rousing from a seven year's nap? Does he not know—do we not all know, that the revenue law was not a party measure—that it was voted for and passed by both Whigs and Democrats? Why, then, would Mr. Shepard himself have done? Would he have repudiated the debts of the State? We suppose he would not. Therefore, then, this outcry against the revenue law? We ask attention, in connection with this matter, to the following facts: In 1848 a Democratic State Convention was held in this place, of which Mr. Shepard was a member; and as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Shepard reported the following Resolution, among others:

"Resolved, That when the Whig party first obtained power in North Carolina our State was free of debt; that by their unwise, extravagant, or injudicious acts of the public monies she has become involved in debt; and that this same party, with a full knowledge of the fact, in the last Legislature shrunk from meeting the danger face to face, and from providing a system gradually to relieve the Treasury from its present and prospective indebtedness."

Seven years ago, it appears, Mr. Shepard composed the Whig party had failed to pass a tax bill "gradually to relieve the Treasury from its present and prospective indebtedness"—and he charged that the responsibility for the State debt was on the Whigs; now he denounces a Democratic Assembly for "providing a system" to pay the State debt, and declares that members of the party with whom he formerly acted, are responsible for this indebtedness! Why, what consistency is this! Seven years ago it was highly important that a revenue law should be passed, and the Whigs were censured for not passing it; now, that it has been passed, he blames the Democrats for it, and declares they did it.

This is one specimen of Mr. Shepard's tactics, or tricks, to obtain votes. It is the course he pursues in sections where Internal Improvements and the revenue law are supposed to be unpopular—just as in Granville and Warren, he attempted to ride behind Mr. Venable, and to avail himself of that gentleman's popularity in those Counties. By the way, Mr. Shepard's professions of attachment and respect for Mr. Venable are worth nothing. If that gentleman had been the nominee of the Franklinton Convention, he would have opposed him as he is opposing Mr. Branch; and he would have been beaten, just as Mr. Branch will beat him. And if he, Mr. Shepard, had been nominated at Franklinton he would have taken the field as the Democratic candidate; and he would have been to-day in the service, not of the "dead" Democratic party of which he so contemptuously speaks, but of that old party, alive and full of energy and power, and dealing his blows right and left on the very dark-lanterns who are now defending and supporting him. This may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true. Know Nothings and Whigs may vote accordingly.

The course of Mr. Branch upon these, as upon all public questions, is in proud contrast with that of Mr. Shepard. He did not seek, but on the contrary endeavored to avoid his nomination. It came to him unsought, as the voluntary offering of the friends of all the gentlemen whose names had been brought forward; and he accepted it as a matter of duty to the cause. No one can, with even the semblance of truth, charge him with indirection, with evasions, with appeals based on prejudice or mere passion, or with demagoguism before the people. Strong in the soundness and justice of his cause, and full of confidence in the good sense and discriminating judgments of the people, he relies alone upon facts and reason as his weapons. He never descends to the tricks of advocating very moderately in one locality and very strongly in another the same view of a public question, or of denouncing certain men here and certain measures there merely for effect. Nor does he, while he entertains all due respect for the public men of the District, deem it either proper or in consonance with the position he occupies, to attach himself to their coat-tails, in the hope thereby of being swung into place; but being the Democratic candidate, freely and honorably nominated, he

acts as such on all occasions, and invites the whole party of the District to make common cause with him, as they did by their delegates at Franklinton, against the opposition. We learn that his replies to Mr. Shepard in relation to Internal Improvements and the revenue law, were positively overwhelming. Mr. Shepard will lose, as he deserves to lose by such a course. What say the Internal Improvement men of the District? He is attempting to make the issue—he is lugging it in, where it does not properly belong. Are the friends of the Central and Gaston Roads prepared to endorse his course?

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Congress has power to "establish a uniform rule of naturalization" throughout the United States; but no power to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the States—for it is expressly declared, in article first, section second, of the Constitution, that the voters "in each State" for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "shall have the qualifications requisite for electors [voters] of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." The power, therefore, to say who shall vote has been expressly reserved to the States. The objects of naturalization are, first, to enable foreigners to acquire, hold, and transmit property; secondly, to give them, being thus naturalized, the same privileges in all the States, and thus secure the "uniformity" in this respect provided for in the Constitution—for it is known that under the old Confederation, each State had the power to naturalize, and this led to confusion and to conflicts as between the States, which the grant of power to Congress to act for all the States, was intended to remedy; and thirdly, as the result of this, the allegiance of the person naturalized is transferred to this country, and he becomes, in law and in truth, a citizen, liable to the common burdens and equally interested with natives born in the promotion of the general good and in the preservation of the common liberties.

The first naturalization law was approved March 26th, 1790, by Gen. Washington. This law authorized the naturalization of foreigners within two years after their emigration to the United States. In 1795 another law was passed, also approved by Gen. Washington, extending the time to five years; and this act of 1795 provided substantially as follows:

"That any alien being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions and not otherwise: First—He shall have declared on oath, or affirmation, before the Supreme, Superior, District, or Circuit Court of some of the States, or of the Territories north-west or south of the river Ohio, or a circuit, or district court of the United States, three years at least before his admission, that it was *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof such alien may at the time be a citizen or subject. Second—He shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath, or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory, where such court is at the time held, one year at least; that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court. Third—The court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States five years; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

In 1798, under federal John Adams, this law was changed, and the time extended to fourteen years; and under Adams, it will be remembered, the alien and sedition law was also passed. But the Republican party, headed by Jefferson, came into power in 1801; and on the 14th of April, 1802, the Republicans or Democrats in Congress passed an act repealing the act passed under federal John Adams, thereby restoring the act which had been approved by Gen. Washington, and the substance of which is given above. Gen. Washington and Mr. Jefferson thought five years long enough; and we presume no one, even in these degenerate times, will venture to question their Americanism. The present law, faithfully enforced, is all that ought to be required. To declare, as the Know Nothing leaders insist, that foreigners shall not be capable of holding property until they have resided here twenty-one years, would be to cut off all emigration except that of those who are most worthless, and who care little or nothing about rights as citizens; and such persons would be, for nearly an age in our midst, alien towards us, an inferior race, not superior except in color to the free negroes, and would hate property-holders and citizens just in proportion as they were oppressed and kept down. The result of this would be evil, and evil only. The Know Nothing leaders, be it borne in mind, do not propose to prevent emigrants from coming; and the only question therefore is, what should be the policy towards them? We think the present policy the best that could be adopted, and we are for adhering to and rigidly enforcing the law as it now exists. In this respect the Democrats of the present day stand where Washington and Jefferson stood, in 1795 and 1802; and the Know Nothings occupy the ground occupied by federal John Adams, and by those who advocated and passed the alien and sedition laws.

MR. RAYNER.

Mr. Rayner is in the habit of denouncing many of his opponents as "small-potato" politicians and as "contemptible plumps of power," &c. Very well, no one, so far as we have heard, feels badly about it; but then, if others are small, surely Mr. Rayner is himself a big potato. Mr. Big Potato Rayner threatens through the Register, to address the people of Wake, Franklin, Granville, Warren, and Nash; and that paper "bespeaks for him, in advance, a fair hearing from the just and generous of all parties, in his defence against those who have dragged him into the contest in this District, against his will." Now, Mr. Rayner has "dragged" himself into the contest; and he will "drag" himself out about the 8th of August, badly battered, politically speaking. Does Mr. Shepard require help? What has Mr. Branch done to offend Mr. Rayner? Is it fair to double teams thus upon the Democratic candidate? With the cause Mr. Branch has, he would prove himself an overmatch for both Mr. Shepard and Mr. (B. P.) Rayner; but then a man's physical powers, however good, may be overtaken. And yet Mr. Rayner, in announcing his purpose thus to double teams on a political adversary, asks for a "fair hearing from the just and generous!" Verily, Know Nothing impudence knows no bounds. Justice and generosity are spoken of, and claimed by a man who denounces the President of the United States as a "pimp" and a "wretch," and his Cabinet officers as "seven whipt curs." Slaveholders are to be addressed and instructed in their duty by one who deplores the repeal of the Missouri line, and who is the ally of abolitionists!

Messrs. Branch and Shepard, the candidates for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Rolesville, Wake, July 11	
Hayes, " " 13	
Nashville, Nash, " 18	
Hilliardston, " " 19	
Old Fields, " " 20	
Beulah's, Johnston, " 25	
Smithfield, " " 26	
O'Neals, " " 27	
Boon Hill, " " 28	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Scales and Puryear, candidates for Congress in the Sixth District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Farmington, Davie, July 17	
Mocksville, " " 18	
Clemmons, Davidson, " 19	
Lexington, " " 20	
Miller's Store, " " 21	
Raper's Store, " " 23	
Kernersville, Forsythe, " 24	
Wicker's old place, " " 25	
Madison, " " 26	
Wentworth, Rockingham, " 27	
Leaksville, " " 28	
Reidsville, " " 30	

MR. RAYNER'S NORTHERN ALLIES.

The Know Nothing State Council of Pennsylvania met at Reading on the 5th instant. We learn from the New York Herald that about two hundred delegates were in attendance. After much wrangling and amid much excitement, the Council adopted the majority or Southern platform of the Philadelphia Convention, with this exception: The twelfth section on the subject of slavery, was stricken out, and the minority Resolution of the Philadelphia Convention demanding the re-establishment of the Missouri line, was inserted in its place. Thereupon ten members seceded, showing but ten out of two hundred who were disposed to do justice to the South. See New York Herald of July 6th.

This, then, is one of Mr. Rayner's "immense brigades." He keeps time with these abolition Know Nothings, by leaving them free, as his platform shows he does, to "discuss" the question of slavery, and by denouncing the repeal of the Missouri line as "an outrage," and he declares that they did not secede from the Philadelphia Convention, but only "manfully and honestly protested"—while his followers here are pro-slavery men, and declare that the abolitionists were kicked out at Philadelphia. Which is right, Mr. Rayner or his followers? The Auburn Council, for example, in Wake County, have returned thanks to Mr. Rayner for his "gallant services" at Philadelphia; they insist, we suppose, that Wilson, Johnston, and the other abolitionists were expelled from the Philadelphia Convention; but Mr. Rayner, who was there, declares they were not, and that he is still acting with them. What say the members of the Auburn and other Councils in this State? If what Mr. Rayner says be true—and they have endorsed him—then are they the allies of abolitionists? What explanation can they offer? There is but one explanation, and that is, for every honest man in these Councils forthwith to come out, and wash his hands of the dirty business.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Court since our last:

By NASU, C. J.—In State v. Newsom, Forsythe, affirming the judgment; also in Weatherly v. Miller, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and ordering a venire de novo.

By PEARSON, J.—In doo ex dem, Newland v. Osborne from Alamance, awarding a venire de novo; also in doo ex dem, Carroway v. Chaucery, from Beaufort, awarding a venire de novo; also in State to use of Walker v. Wright, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J.—In Shafer v. Gooding, from Jones, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo; also in Parsley v. Hutchins, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment; also in Watkins v. Pemberton, from Anson, affirming the judgment of the Superior Court.

THE ADMINISTRATION "DOXED FOR."—The resignation of Mr. W. N. Allen, of the *lucrative* office of Postmaster at Weldon, has created much sensation in the old Atlantic States; and we very much fear for the consequences when the intelligence shall have reached California and the Sandwiches. The Administration is "done for," and no mistake. We concur three times over, with our friend of the Wilmington Journal, that "the Cabinet had just as well burst up in a row as not—the thing is up—W. N. Allen don't approve of the Administration."

And further, with the Journal, as follows: "It is put down that, swell as he would, the bull-frog couldn't make himself anything but a bull-frog, and so he burst up out of spite. We have not heard that the genuine bull or ox was particularly affected one way or another. We don't think, after all, that the Administration will feel as bad as you might think for."

Dr. Thomas H. Averitt, formerly member of Congress, was burned to death, at his residence, Halifax, Va., on the 8th of June. He was in his library, and had been reading and writing; and it is supposed that, having fallen asleep on his couch, the fire from his pipe ignited his clothing, and when the alarm was given he was found to be so badly burned that he survived but half an hour. He was a man of talents, and of many excellent qualities.

We have received recently several notices of Marriages and Deaths, not accompanied by the names of the writers. We repeat what we have so frequently stated, that such notices will not be published when sent without the name of the writer.

THE ARATOR.—The July number of this valuable Agricultural periodical has been received. Address T. J. Lemay, Esq., Raleigh—price \$1 per annum.

We call attention to the professional Card of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in this paper. Mr. Lewis is now permanently located here.

We learn that the next session at the University, Chapel Hill, will commence on Thursday, the 19th instant.

Hon. S. A. Douglas and Postmaster Cook, of Chicago, have presented that city with ten acres of land, valued at \$1,000 per acre.

Col. John H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, is expected to arrive in the United States about the 10th proximo, bearing a new treaty with that power, which it is thought here he has by this time negotiated.

The Raleigh Star denies with much emphasis that Mr. Badger has ever denounced the Know-Nothings or their principles. We really don't know what Mr. Badger may have done or may yet do, but we are certain that the leading Know-Nothings, like Kenneth Rayner, have denounced him and his course in advocating and voting for the Nebraska bill.

AN UNUSUAL SPECTACLE.—Ex-Presidents Van Buren and Fillmore were in the galleries of the House of Commons, in England, on the night of the 5th inst., listening to the debate. On the night of the 7th, Mr. Bright alluded to the fact, and pronounced a high eulogium on the United States of America.

Correspondence of the Standard.

Extracts from letters to the Editors dated as follows:

SMITHFIELD, July 4, 1855.
"I learn from a reliable source that there have been several withdrawals from the Know Nothings here, both Whigs and Democrats; and that others are expected to come out soon."

EDENTON, July 3d.
"Messrs. Shaw and Paine spoke in Chowan twice last week. Shaw, I assure you, is more than a match for Paine. Our friends are aroused, and we are confident of a handsome majority over the dark-lanterns. Give it to Rayner as he deserves; your friends here were much pleased with your remarks in the last Standard in relation to him."

HARNESS CO., June 23d.
"Mr. Reid, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress, has been through Harraet addressing the people. I am decidedly of the opinion that his Whig and Know Nothing friends cannot elect him. The Democracy of this District will give Mr. Reid the Know Nothing grip on the first Thursday in August in such a way that he will not soon forget it. Mr. Winslow makes an excellent impression wherever he goes, and is bound to lead Reid by a large majority. Send us all the information you can, and rake and scrape the dark concern."

SALEM, June 25th.
"Our Democratic friends are wide awake, and will do their full duty for Scales. The enthusiasm is all for him, while it is clear the dark-lanterns are under the weather. It is said there are many high-minded Whigs who cannot stomach Puryear, and who will contribute to Scales's success. Let us look to our glorious principles, to the rights of the South, and remembering the triumph in old Virginia, press right onward."

ROCKINGHAM, Co., June 30th.
"Go on in the good work of slaying black 'Sam.' It is the same old coon, with another stripe, only darker than any heretofore. I have never seen the Democrats of this County more determined to do their whole duty than they are now. Scales is acquitting himself remarkably well; and in this County Thomas Settle, Jr. and Dr. Keen will attend the tax-gatherings and address the people. I trust that Kerr, for his noble stand in Congress, will go through."

WELDON, June 25th.
"Every thing is right here. The Democrats are in fine spirits, and expect to return Dr. Shaw by a triumphant majority. The dark-lanterns are losing ground in Halifax. I do not think it possible for them to carry the old Whig vote."

RICHMOND CO., June 25d.
"I fully approve of the course you have pursued in regard to the dark-lantern organization. The Whigs almost unanimously, of a few credulous Democrats, and disappointed office-seekers, like James Shepard and David Reid, make up the motley assemblage. I feel well satisfied that if Gen. Scott had been elected President we never should have heard of this new party. They proclaim that they do not interfere with the politics of any one, and yet the very first thing they do is to swear those who join them to vote for their nominees for office."

HERTFORD CO., June 25th.
"Know-Nothingism, it is believed, is taking a retrograde course in this section—our friends see the tail of the old mouser sticking out too plainly from beneath the coat of mail. The reaction must be very destructive to federal whiggery."

NASHVILLE, July 8d.
"The K. N.'s in this county are as dead as a herring. I am informed there are but three belonging to the Council at this place. Shepard will not get more than one hundred votes in Nash. Come down to the speaking here on the 18th—we expect to have a good turn out."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Terrible fighting—the Allies repulsed with great slaughter—Sébastopol not taken—Cotton market dull.

Halifax, N. S., July 5, A. M.—The Royal Mail Steamship America, Capt. Lang from Liverpool, at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and sailed shortly after for Boston where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning.

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES—TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.
The allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to take Sebastopol. The contest has been a fearful one in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at four thousand men, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated. The Monitor announces that the government has received two dispatches from Gen. Pelissier—the first dated the 17th, informs of operations concerted between the General and his allies, and that the Turks and Chassidians made a reconnaissance towards Atolad, Gen. Bosquet occupying the Tchernaya.

Private accounts published in the London Standard say the loss of the British officers in killed and wounded amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed are General Sir J. Campbell, Col. Yea and Col. Shadforth. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at Redan, and the necessity of eventually routing from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss in killed and wounded of the British alone amounts to very little short of 4,000.

The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. This is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord Palmerston said last night no additional information had arrived. The allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

Pelissier is exceedingly savage against the telegraphic messages Napoleon sends him. He is reported to have replied that when any thing occurs he will let the Emperor know, but that he has not time to act as a telegraphic operator. This according to rumor, accounts for the recent absence of news in the Monitor.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES.
Liverpool, July 23.—Cotton—Brown & Shipley state that the offerings are in excess of the demand. Sales of the week 24,400 bales, of which speculators took 3,800 and exporters 900. The market had been dull at a decline of 4d on lower qualities, and 3,16d on middling qualities. The quotations are Orleans Fair 74d; Orleans Middling 44d; Upland Fair 7d; Upland Middling 6d. On Friday there were sales of 4,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000; closing dull at 7 for Mobile Fair, 6 for Middling, 5 for ordinary good, and 4 for inferior.

The stock in port is 555,000 bales, of which 372,500 is American.

Breadstuffs—Brown & Shipley state that the weather has been favorable, and that breadstuffs generally are unchanged, with the exception of corn, which has declined 1/2d.

JONES' SPRINGS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of these well established waters our paper to-day. The entertainment afforded to guests at Jones' is not surpassed by that of any summer retreat in the Union, whilst the medicinal qualities of the waters have been successfully tested by crowds of visitors for the last fifteen years. It possesses the most comfortable accommodations of any establishment of the kind that it has ever been our fortune to visit, as thousands of others can testify.

Warrenton News.
Commencement at the Oak Ridge, N. C. Academy took place last week. An address was delivered by Hon. John Kerr. Among the addresses delivered by the students was one on the "Field of Thought," by J. C. La Peco, of Chesterfield, Va.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB AT DUNNSVILLE.

A portion of the citizens of Wake County, in the vicinity of Dunnsville, met on Saturday, the 7th inst., at Dunnsville, and organized a Democratic Club.

Mr. J. Hunter was appointed President. Messrs. P. Dunn, J. O. Jeffreys and R. Hunter were appointed Vice Presidents, and Mr. L. W. Robertson was appointed Secretary.

The house was called to order, and the object of the meeting was then explained by Mr. John O. Jeffreys, after which Mr. J. H. Norwood, of Dunnsville, was called upon for a speech.

The gentleman arose, and after making the usual apologies for new orators, delivered a very fluent and argumentative speech in favor of Democracy; at the conclusion of his speech the old Dunnsville academy rang with applause.

Mr. Belcher of Alb., was then called upon for a speech. The gentleman arose, and after making a few preliminaries, in which he excused himself from making a regular speech, proceeded to make some further explanations of the design of the meeting, and also of the duty of the members, &c., &c.

At the conclusion of Mr. Belcher's remarks, Mr. J. O. Jeffreys moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions by the next meeting, which will be on Friday evening next, at 4 o'clock—carried.

The following committee was then appointed, viz: Messrs. P. Dunn, J. O. Jeffreys, R. Hunter, J. H. Norwood and L. Robertson.

A motion was then made to publish the proceedings of the meeting in the Raleigh Standard, through which an invitation is given to all voters of the Democratic and anti-Know Nothing parties to attend on Friday evening next.

The house then adjourned.

L. W. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

THE MARKETS.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY BY N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants, 129, Spearhead St. PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, July 6th, 1855.
TOBACCO.—Since our last report the receipts of tobacco have been pretty full. The market continues dull with a further decline—on some kinds of tobacco the decline is fully 15¢ per 100 lbs., as compared with prices three weeks back. We quote common to medium hogs 85¢ to 87¢; fair to good 85¢ to 86¢; common leaf 7¢ to 8¢; middling 8¢ to 8½¢; and fair to very good 8½¢ to 9¢.

WHEAT.—Our last week we have to report sales of the first parcel of new wheat, which brought 82¢ per bushel. It was red May, and was made by Mr. Robt. Rodwell, Jr., of Franklin, N. C., and sold by us. We would remark, however, that the necessity of having the wheat well prepared for market before sending it down. The millers ought seriously to damp parcels, especially in the beginning of the season.

CORN.—Receipts light, and prices are some lower—we quote good parcels at 81¢.

COTTON.—Market unsettled, and prices have a downward tendency, with very limited transactions; Sales to-day at 10½¢, for prime.

BACON.—Market very active with the prospect that prices will be higher. We quote Baltimore sides 11 to 11½¢, and shoulders 10 to 10½¢.

FLOUR.—But little in market, and purchasers are disposed to hold off until the new crop comes to market. We quote sales in a retail way of superfine 51¢ a 52¢; and family at 51¢ to 52¢.

BEANS.—N. C. No. 1 cut 85¢, family rose 5¢ a 55¢ for half barrels.

LARD.—Kegs 125¢ a 135¢; SALT.—L. P. cut 65¢ a 75¢; G. A. 40¢ a 45¢.

HAY.—We quote a 100 lb. bale of timothy at 45¢. SPIRITS TUPENTINE.—Last sales at 45¢.

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